were then considered acts of God, similar to great upheavals of nature. The rapid advances in health and sanitation have made Philippine life enjoyable and safe, comparable with countries in the temperate zone. With the stabilization of public health, attention was thereupon directed to researches on technical industries, forests, mines, agriculture, fisheries, and other natural resources.

Not all of the scientific output of the Philippines was monopolized by the Bureau of Science. For instance, there were investigations of tropical diseases by the United States Army, of leprosy by the Bureau of Health and the Leonard Wood Memorial, and of rinderpest by the Bureau of Agriculture and its successor, the Bureau of Animal Industry. The list could be continued to include many branches of the government service.

Many names have been associated with science in the Philippines. Two of them, the one Filipino and the other American, should at least be mentioned. Dr. Leon Ma. Guerrero, to whom death came in 1935, was the famed and foremost Filipino botanist. Dr. H. Otley Beyer won international renown for his researches in the fields of Philippine and oriental history, anthropology, and archeology.

The dark side of the picture is that the Government has failed to maintain the high standards of the Bureau of Science. Splendid men have been lost when any kind of encouragement would have kept them. Some of these scientists went from the Philippines to better and more responsible posts. As late as 1933 *th*$^{Q}$ Bureau of Science was practically dismem-

bered and its various units scattered hither and yon. Fortunately in 1934 a sagacious department secretary put the pieces of the bureau together again.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of the Philippines provides that "The State shall promote scientific research and invention." Let us hope that the Government of the Philippine Commonwealth will make of this principle more than a